

Les in Spring Piece Goods!

Spring Department booming with the
of the Season's Production!
aces all the leading varieties of Worsteds,
s, in the most carefully selected patterns,
early inspection.

SCH BROS.
44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

CROWN & KING.
FACTURERS OF AND DEALERS
WOOLLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES
BEST PAKING, ETC. PORTABLE FORGE, PRESSURE BLOWERS
JUST FANS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

Prices and

ADVERTISE.

SCH BROS.
—DEALERS IN—

Telegraph & Electrical Apparatus & Supplies.

Sole agents for the J. RANDOLPH HARD PATENT IM-
PROVED ELECTRO MEDICAL APPARATUS, the most
perfect and durable battery in the market.
Special Agents, Georgia, Alabama and Florida for HESS
ELECTRIC GUST CATH and FIRE ALARM for hotels.

ELECTRO-PLATERS.

Chemicals and Brass Goods of every description, pol-
ished and lacquered equal to new.
Medical batteries and other Electrical Apparatus re-
spected promptly attended to, in the city or out. Send for this
road Street.

CEMENT AND COAL.

EMERSON'S

Stove Flue, absolutely

Terra Cotta Chimney

and Stove Thimbles.

CEMENT

PLASTER PARIS.

SEWER PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

PIPE.

THE CONSTITUTION.
Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed
postpaid, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for
three months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION
(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-
paid, for \$1.50 a month, or \$10.00 a year, in
advance. Address all letters to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

W. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 8, 1888.

The Ways and Means Committee vs. Certain

Editors.

The democratic members of the ways and
means committee, in their internal revenue
bill, have made a complete reply to the
editors and orators who have been maintain-
ing, in the face of the facts, that the exist-
ing excise laws are objectionable to no one,
so far as injustice and oppression are con-
cerned, except to those who violate them.

If it were the case, why should the
ways and means committee find it either
desirable or necessary to modify them?
Why should the minimum punishment be
abolished, thus leaving fines and imprison-
ment to the discretion of the judges? Why
should the committee find it necessary to
modify the law relating to the issuing of
warrants? Or change the place of trial?
Or provide for the appointment of commis-
sioners in various parts of the districts? Or
prevent the destruction of property? Or
give the judges power to provide for the
comfort and well-being of prisoners suffer-
ing from close confinement?

If the law is not what The Constitution
has charged time and time again, why is
any modification necessary? As a matter
of fact, every change—every modification
made by the committee—is an admission
that The Constitution was right.

As a commentary on the able editorial
arguments of the esteemed Macon Tele-
graph, the bill presented by the democratic
members is worthy of perusal.

SENATOR INGALLS has climbed on John
Sherman's platform of socialism, and is
just about big enough for the two of them.
In this siding to keep the democratic party
in power, the senator is doing the country
the best service that he is capable of.

We believe that the success of the demo-
cratic party is quite as important as any-
thing connected with the tariff.

Driven to Her Death by Detectives.

The other day a beautiful woman com-
mitted suicide in a Chicago hotel. She left
behind her a long letter, addressed to a re-
spectable firm of lawyers, in New York, in
which she stated that she had been driven
to desperation by the persecution of the de-
tectives who were on her track.

Subsequent inquiry brought to light an
interesting and disgraceful state of affairs.
The woman's husband was wealthy. He
had grown tired of his wife, and desired a
divorce. A separation took place, and the
husband went to Europe, leaving several
private detectives to watch his wife, with
instructions to secure sufficient evidence to
enable him to obtain a divorce.

The detectives knew that they would be
well paid if they pleased their master. They
annoyed the helpless woman in every pos-
sible way. Slanderous stories were started,
and every effort was made to bring her into
compromising situations. Sick at heart,
and frightened by the persistence of her per-
secutors, the victim fled from place to place,
only to find that she was pursued, and that
every step she took told against her. Fi-
nally, in her despair, she sought safety and
rest in death.

It now turns out that this unfortunate
was an innocent woman, and a good wife,
but the opinion is expressed that if she had
lived, the detectives would have worked up
a black looking case against her. This private
detective business is overworked in
some parts of the country. A detective
should be an officer of the law. It is a dan-
gerous thing to allow an irresponsible per-
son to assume the functions of a policeman,
selling himself to the highest bidder, and
doing anything that his employer requires,
under the pretense that he is serving the
ends of justice.

The Chicago case shows
what such a system of unauthorized perse-
cution naturally leads to. It is about time
to have the private detective system thor-
oughly overhauled and properly regulated.

A VERY important question remains un-
answered. How can the democratic party
hope to carry New York, New Jersey and
Connecticut on a free trade platform?

The Money Devil is again haunting Ed-
itor Waterson's troubled dreams.

An Obstacle in the Way of Tariff Reduction.
The so-called tariff reformers, when they
permit themselves to be hauled down out of
the upper elements, deny with some de-
gree of bitterness that they are free-traders.
In the face of the facts, however, such de-
nials amount to very little, though it is un-
doubtedly true that a great many people are
in favor of the Waterson plan of tariff
reform because they are ignorant of the
purpose of that able statesman.

But there is no sort of excuse for their ig-
norance. There is no reason why any sen-
sible person in this country should not know
that the internal revenue system is an ob-
stacle in the way of tariff reduction. The
Watersonians understand this perfectly and
that is one of the main reasons why they are
opposed to the repeal of the system.

They are free-traders—Mr. Waterson is
now engaged in editing an out-and-out free-
trade journal—and they know that if the in-
ternal revenue system goes unrepealed that
the only method of reducing the tariff with-
out adding to the surplus is to enlarge the
free list.

They know, moreover, that if even the
whisky tax is left unrepaid, there can be
no material reduction of the tariff. The
reason why this is so is a very simple one,
namely, that it is impossible to have a
revenue flowing into the

avoid. The surplus is too large now, and if
only the expenses of the government are met
it will remain too large, for there is now no
proposition before the country to dispose of
the present surplus.

The Mills tariff bill is valuable only as
showing the truth of what we have stated.
Mr. Mills is more poller to the free list
than to the necessities of life. Wool is an
agricultural product, and lumber is on that
line; both are on the free list—and, if we
remember correctly, even beavers, which is a
product of the farm, is on the free list.

The necessities of life are touched very
lightly. The reductions that are made are
but reductions of the surplus, but where-
ver the tariff is reduced, there will be an
increase of the revenue and an addition
to the surplus. This is the inevitable result
of the internal revenue taxes. Wipe these
out and tariff reduction would become a
necessity. With these taxes in operation it
will be impossible to reduce the tariff with-
out adding to the surplus. The only remedy
for the surplus, under existing conditions,
is the enlargement of the free list beyond
any precedent in American history.

This free-trade know full well.

EDITOR WATERSON, who appears to be
in a state of chronic inflammation, re-
marks: "The painted harlot whistles to keep
her courage up as she bawls in the market
place." This shows a remarkable state of
things; but the versatility that enables
a person to bawl and whistle at the same
time is not to be sneezed at.

A Peculiar Case.
Judge Gildersleeve, a New York judge,
had a puzzling case before him, the other
day. The testimony showed that the de-
fendant, John Farrell, had assaulted a re-
spectable citizen, and robbed him of his
watch. The jury brought in a verdict of
guilty, and as the grand jury there-
before had found a verdict of guilty, the
lowest penalty being five years imprisonment.

But the judge regarded the case as an ex-
traordinary one. It was in evidence that
Farrell's character was unblemished, and
that a moment before committing the crime
he had parted with his sweetheart at her
door, and said to her that he was going to
punish some loungers on the corner for the
insulting words they used when the couple
passed them. When Farrell went to the
men he was overcome by a spasm of excite-
ment, and after his arrest he declared that
he was unconscious of what had occurred.

The judge weighed these points, and it
struck him that there was no motive for the
robbery. The young man's employers
stated that they had the fullest confidence
in him, and would take him back at an in-
creased salary.

After considering all these matters, Judge
Gildersleeve boldly decided to suspend sen-
tence, and in the course of his remarks he
said:

There is no explanation of your conduct that
night except upon the theory that, being in-
toxiated by about the first time in your life, and
under the impression that you were being
persecuted by these young men whom you
passed while with the lady made some insulting
remarks, you became excited, and to retaliate and
revenge yourself upon them, you attacked them, and
robbed them of their watches. There is no other
reasonable view of the case. You were not
drunk, but you were in a state of excitement
at the door of the lady's house, and you had
just left your company for a year and a half.
You needed no money and you had no temptation
to rob. For these reasons I shall take the extraor-
dinary course of suspending sentence, and you
have been convicted of a very grave crime, the
lowest imprisonment for which is five years in
state prison. The interests of justice do not require
that I should send you to state prison for five years
for this offense, though you are legally guilty. On
the theory that possibly you were in such a condition
you could not form any intent and the entire ac-
cuse of proof of any motive, you might be ac-
quitted; but a jury is presumed to intend the con-
sequences of its act, and even on that theory it is
doubtful if you would be acquitted. Keep sober
and honest, and you will outlive this misfortune,
as I so regret it.

Very likely this was the best as well as
most merciful course to take, but what be-
comes of the well-settled legal principle
that drunkenness is no excuse for crime
and that it aggravates the offense? There is
no way out of it, except to take the position
that there are exceptions to all general
rules, and that the Farrell case is one of
the exceptions. Undoubtedly there would have
been cruel and unjust, under the existing
statutes, to pronounce the sentence pre-
scribed by the law. And yet the precedent
opens a field for puzzling conjectures and
speculations.

STATESMAN MILLS has not only failed to
hasten the tariff discussion, but has also failed
in the democratic party, but he has called to
catch the free trade republicans. The Chi-
cago Tribune, a rapid free trade republican
organ, denounces the bill. It is no wonder
that Statesman Mills feels tired.

SENATOR INGALLS appears to think that
Mr. Grady is a national issue. But the
senator will discover before the campaign is
over that the real national issue is the cor-
rupt practices of the republican party.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MARSH MORNING STAR. He wears no such
mustache as Bismarck has.

A CHARLESTON GRAND JURY recommends
the whipping post for vagrants and wife-beat-
ers.

THOSE WHO KNOW Senator Ingalls best say
that he will some day attempt to swallow him-
self.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS association will hold
its annual meeting in New Orleans on the 17th
of April.

TENNIS'S FRESHET PORTRAIT is a little off
just now, but his fresh butter is said to be of
the best in all England.

A CHICAGO MAN has been fined \$1,000 for
kicking a man on the fee. In Chicago the
feet are the vital part.

IT IS said that God tempests the wind to the
shorn lamb. Many a fellow as he faces this
March wind wishes he was a lamb.

NEAR DOW, the venerable father of prohibi-
tion, was defeated for mayor in his own city,
Portland, by 1,600 majority. Something
wrong somewhere.

MR. WILLIAM M. BURWELL, who has just
died in Virginia, was a well known southern
writer. After the war he was for several years
editor of DeBow's Review.

Sentiment Decaying Even in the Cradle.
From the Concord, N. H., Monitor.
A recent writer on the "Decay of Sentiment,"
declares that mothers give their children to laugh,
it is foolish to cry, it is unbecoming to love, it is
to hate, and it is intolerant to espouse any cause
with enthusiasm. "Not a doubt of it. Only this
morning a little girl stated at our neighbor's
house and said: 'You love me?' And the re-
sponse in reply: 'I really can't say whether I do
or not.'"

A Solid Shot.
From the New York Epoch.
A cold wave, on its way east, froze a Chicago
girl's feet and a St. Louis girl's ears, and then
the wave lay down and died of exhaustion.

A Melancholy Spectacle.
From the New York Epoch.
One of the saddest things in life is to see a
pretty girl with a new-found fondness for a
pair of eye-glasses sit astride a rusty soap box
with no tailpiece in it.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Louis Napoleon in America.
EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: When did Louis
Napoleon visit the United States? B. A.
In 1846, sixteen years before he became emperor.

Adobe Houses.
EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: Tell us how adobe
houses are made, the kind of material used, and
the manner of working it.

Editors: These houses are made of unbaked brick. They
are in common use in Texas, Mexico, Central and
South America. The bricks are made of loamy
earth, containing about two-thirds fine sand and
one-third clayey dust. This mass is mixed with
water and then pressed into molds of the required
size. Taken from the molds the adobes are placed
on edge on the ground and left to harden in the
sun. In a few days they are hard, compact bricks,
without a crack. They are laid with mud mortar,
and at the completion of every two feet of the
structure, an interval of one week is allowed for
drying, and a similar space of time between the
completion of the walls and the putting on of the
roof. The houses are usually one story high, and
the inside is plastered before the roof is put on.
The duration of these houses is much greater than
would be supposed, as there are a number now in
existence which have stood for more than a cen-
tury.

The Moon and the Weather.
EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: Is the weather
affected by the moon in any degree? In these days
of scientific investigation, the idea of the moon's
influence on the weather is a thing that is not
to be taken lightly.

Superstitions concerning the effect of the moon on
the weather are very common, but are wholly with-
out foundation in reality. The relation of the moon
to the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly. The moon has an important influence on the
earth's surface, and on the shifting level of its
oceans, causing the tides. It might be supposed
that the moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

The moon's influence on the weather is a thing
that is not to be taken lightly. The moon has an
important influence on the earth's surface, and on
the shifting level of its oceans, causing the tides.
It might be supposed that the moon's influence on
the weather is a thing that is not to be taken
lightly.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S SON.

Harry Lacy is Said to Be the Man.

The Story is Doubtful, But There Seems to
be Something in It—A Remarkable
Tale—A Secret Marriage.

A Pittsburg Leader reporter called on Mr.
Joseph Arthur, the author of the "Gibbs
Story," and asked him to confirm a story
which had come to the reporter's ears from
Baltimore, which sought to establish the fact
that the relationship of father and son existed
between John Wilkes Booth and Harry
Lacy. Mr. Arthur was evasive, but when told
by the reporter that the story would be pub-
lished, he admitted that a relationship in Bal-
timore, between whom and Wilkes Booth a
strong friendship had existed, had shown him
a remarkable letter in Wilkes Booth's hand-
writing, which, if genuine, leaves little doubt
that Harry Lacy, of "A Still Alarm," is the
son of John Wilkes Booth.

This disclosure is a religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

Wilkes Booth married clandestinely a
beautiful society girl, the daughter of a scion
of Maryland's aristocracy. Booth's erratic na-
ture and unpopular profession were alike dis-
tasteful to the parents and relatives of the girl,
who, through their daughter, exacted prom-
ises from Booth never to reveal the marriage.

This promise he religiously kept from
the public, and the fact that the gentleman in
question visited Mr. Arthur in his rooms, and
opened some wine, and under its influence,
he told Mr. Arthur the following remarkable
story:

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Mr. WEST MURPHY, of Columbus: "Yes,
Columbus is getting along fairly. It will not
be very long before she has two more railroads,
and you know how railroads help a town. Work
is being rapidly pushed forward on the Columbus
and Albany railroad, and passengers that good
going north with the work on the Chatta-
nooga, Rome and Columbus road."

Mr. OSSIE ELLIS, of New York: "How do
you like Macon? Well, I have been spending
several days in Macon, and I must say that I
have never enjoyed myself anywhere. You won't
find better society anywhere than in Macon. The
beauty, grace and culture of her women has long
been a pleasure of life, they perfectly under-
stand how to respond to the demands of Macon.
The open handed hospitality of the people of Ma-
con never fails to impress the stranger, and even
visitors who don't happen to like the place, can't
refuse to like the people."

JUDON D. A. VASON, of Albany: "It is
worth a trip to our town just to take a look at
the people. They are a fine set of people. We
have a perfect pleasure in Albany, and nothing can
be healthier than that. By the way, you have
excellent artesian water in Albany, and I like the
system of pumping it up."

GEORGE MASON, of the New York Star:
"When I was in Albany before I was representing
the World, but I am the star now. I am pay-
ing special attention to the booming country, and
the Star will from now on pay a good deal of
attention to the south, both in a news and a business
way."

Mr. ALLEN WEBSTER, Charleston: "The re-
publicans of South Carolina, I see, have made an
error of recognition. I saw in the Charleston
papers an account of their meeting. The men at
the head of the party are very corrupt old political
hacks. I would not be surprised if they should make
a blunder in regard to the election of the state.
The republicans are not so much to be trusted as
they are in force."

CAPTAIN WHACK LAILY: "I have been
traveling a good deal lately, and was in Columbus,
Ga., again for a few days. The people there are
stirred up, and are making an extraordinary effort
to advertise the city. The city council appropriated
one thousand dollars for the purpose, and this
morning the photograph of the city was being
sent to the city council. You mark my
prediction."

He came direct from the "cold sod," and
had been stopping at the Kimball a few days.
He brought his baggage with him, and was richly
equipped for the journey. He was a very
pleasant man, and he was a very good
dinner. He was a very good dinner, and he was
a very good dinner. He was a very good dinner,
and he was a

